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Xin Wen 2800 Bridge Parkway Redwood City, CA 94065			RODRIGUEZ, LENNIN R	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/706,217	ROGAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Lennin R. Rodriguez	2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2003.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 12 November 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/12/2003.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description:

(1) 440, 450 and 460 in Fig. 4.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the examiner does not accept the changes, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 28 is objected to because of the following informalities:

(1) line 1, "The **method** of claim" should be – The **system** of claim --.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kuchta (US Patent 5,805,777).

(1) regarding claim 1:

Kuchta '777 discloses a method for producing a preview image for printing an input digital image having a first aspect ratio, comprising

a) providing a print format having a second aspect ratio different from the first aspect ratio (column 12, lines 54-56 and 60-62, where the image can have a different aspect ratio than the printable area);

b) calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the print format (column 12, lines 51-54, where the printable area is being determined and since the method is being performed by a computer (computers perform calculations) it is calculating the printable area); and

c) displaying the printable image portion of the digital image for preview prior to printing an image print at the print format (column 17, lines 3-5, where the image is being displayed).

(2) regarding claim 2:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the print format includes calculating the first aspect ratio of the input digital image (column 12, lines 51-56, where the image aspect ratio is being compared to the printable area aspect ratio, indicating that both aspect ratios were calculated in order to make the comparison).

(3) regarding claim 3:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the print format includes calculating the second aspect ratio of the print format (column 12, lines 51-56, where the image aspect ratio is being compared to the printable area aspect ratio, indicating that both aspect ratios were calculated in order to make the comparison).

(4) regarding claim 4:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the print format includes calculating the maximum printable image portion of the input digital image for the print format (column 12, lines 51-54, where the maximum printable area is being determined and since the method is being performed by a computer (computers perform calculations) it is calculating the maximum printable area):

(5) regarding claim 5:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the print format includes calculating one or more unprintable

image portions in the input digital image (column 12, lines 51-56, where the white space is being interpreted as the unprintable image portion).

(6) regarding claim 6:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein the calculated printable image portion of the input digital image is smaller than the input digital image (column 12, lines 57-62, where the printable image portion is smaller than the input digital image and therefore has to be crop to fit the printable area).

(7) regarding claim 8:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein the default location of the calculated maximum printable image portion of the input digital image aligns with the input digital image at the upper left corner of the input digital image (column 11, lines 44-45).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 7, 9 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuchta (US Patent 5,805,777) in view of Leone et al. (US Patent 5,596,346).

(1) regarding claim 7:

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the location of the printable image portion of the input digital image is selectable within the input digital image for preview prior to printing the image print at the print format.

However, Leone '346 teaches wherein the location of the printable image portion of the input digital image is selectable within the input digital image for preview prior to printing the image print at the print format (column 7, lines 21-34, where the user is allow to select how to output an image).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that wherein the location of the printable image portion of the input digital image is selectable within the input digital image for preview prior to printing the image print at the print format as taught by Leone '346, in the system of Kuchta '777. With this the system becomes user-friendlier and allows the users to make whatever selection they desire in whatever format they chose to do it.

(2) regarding claim 9:

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except d) providing the printable image portion of the input digital image to a digital printer; and e) printing the image print at the print format by the digital printer.

However, Leone '346 teaches d) providing the printable image portion of the input digital image to a digital printer (column 7, lines 18-20, where "if the image is acceptable" its being interpreted as providing the image from the user to the printing device); and

e) printing the image print at the print format by the digital printer (column 7, lines 18-20, "the image is printed").

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made providing the printable image portion of the input digital image to a digital printer and printing the image print at the print format by the digital printer as taught by Leone '346, in the system of Kuchta '777. The convenience of this added feature is that after the user sees and selects the preview options on an image he/she wants to have a finished product such as an impression thus giving the user freedom to do printouts of images previously displayed as a preview.

(3) regarding claim 19:

Kuchta '777 further discloses a method for producing a preview image for printing an input digital image having an image border, comprising

a) providing a print format for printing the input digital image (column 12, lines 54-56 and 60-62, where the image can have a different aspect ratio than the printable area);

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except b) selecting an image border to be printed with the input digital image at the print format;

c) calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected image border and the print format; and

d) displaying the printable portion of the input digital image and the image border for preview prior to printing an image print having the image border at the print format.

However, Leone '346 teaches b) selecting an image border to be printed with the input digital image at the print format (column 1, lines 62-66);

c) calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected image border and the print format (column 1, lines 60-62); and

d) displaying the printable portion of the input digital image and the image border for preview prior to printing an image print having the image border at the print format (column 7, lines 18-20, where the user after seen the preview "accept" the image to print).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made selecting an image border to be printed with the input digital image at the print format calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected image border and the print format and displaying the printable portion of the input digital image and the image border for preview prior to printing an image print having the image border at the print format as taught by Leone '346, in the system of Kuchta '777. The convenience of this added feature is that after the user sees and selects the preview options on an image he/she wants to have a finished product such as an impression thus giving the user freedom to do printouts of images previously displayed as a preview.

(4) regarding claim 20:

Kuchta '777 further discloses e) selecting a print format (column 12, lines 35-62, where 0=%, 1=%, 2=scale to fit and 3=scale to fill are being interpreted as the plurality of print formats and are selectable);

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except f) providing the printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected print format to a digital printer; and

g) printing the image print at the selected print format by the digital printer.

However, Leone '346 teaches f) providing the printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected print format to a digital printer (column 7, lines 18-20, where "if the image is acceptable" its being interpreted as providing the image from the user to the printing device); and

g) printing the image print at the selected print format by the digital printer (column 7, lines 18-20, "the image is printed").

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made providing the printable image portion of the input digital image to a digital printer and printing the image print at the print format by the digital printer as taught by Leone '346, in the system of Kuchta '777. The convenience of this added feature is that after the user sees and selects the preview options on an image he/she wants to have a finished product such as an impression thus giving the user freedom to do printouts of images previously displayed as a preview.

(5) regarding claim 21:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected image border (column 12, lines 51-56, where the image aspect ratio is being compared to the printable area aspect ratio, indicating that both aspect ratios were calculated in order to make the comparison) and the print

format includes calculating an effective aspect ratio of the visible image area of the input digital image within the selected image border at the print format (column 12, lines 51-54, where the printable area is being determined and since the method is being performed by a computer (computers perform calculations) it is calculating the printable area).

7. Claims 10-15, 17, and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuchta (US Patent 5,805,777) in view Petropoulos et al. (US Patent 7,047,502).

(1) regarding claim 10:

Kuchta '777 discloses a method for producing a preview image for printing an image print at one of a plurality of print formats in response to an input digital image, comprising

- a) providing a plurality of print formats for printing the input digital image (column 12, lines 35-62, where 0=%, 1=%, 2=scale to fit and 3=scale to fill are being interpreted as the plurality of print formats);
- b) calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for each print format (column 12, lines 35-62, where each print format calculates the printable area);
- c) determining a preview portion of the digital image for all print formats (column 17, lines 3-5, where the image is being displayed); and
- d) displaying the preview portion of the digital image for preview prior to printing the image print (column 17, lines 3-5, where the image is being displayed).

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a common safe preview.

However, Petropoulos '502 teaches a common safe preview (column 4, lines 45-54, where the overlapping images in the preview are the equivalent to the common safe preview as stated in the specification).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made a common safe preview as taught by Petropoulos '502, in the system of Kuchta '777. With this the system give the user security and reliability that the image portion he/she wants to use is not going to be lost when sent to the printer for printing.

(2) regarding claim 11:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for each print format includes calculating the aspect ratio of the input digital image (column 12, lines 51-56, where the image aspect ratio is being compared to the printable area aspect ratio, indicating that both aspect ratios were calculated in order to make the comparison).

(3) regarding claim 12:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for each print format includes calculating the aspect ratio for each of the provided print formats (column 12, lines 51-56, where the image aspect ratio is being compared to the printable area aspect ratio, indicating that both aspect ratios were calculated in order to make the comparison).

(4) regarding claim 13:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for each print format includes calculating the maximum printable image portion of the input digital image for the print format (column 12, lines 51-54, where the maximum printable area is being determined and since the method is being performed by a computer (computers perform calculations) it is calculating the maximum printable area).

(5) regarding claim 14:

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein determining a common safe preview portion of the digital image for all print formats includes calculating the overlapping area of the maximum printable image portions of the digital image for all print formats.

However, Petropoulos '502 teaches wherein determining a common safe preview portion of the digital image for all print formats includes calculating the overlapping area of the maximum printable image portions of the digital image for all print formats (column 4, lines 45-54, where the overlapping images in the preview are the equivalent to the common safe preview as stated in the specification).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made determining a common safe preview portion of the digital image for all print formats includes calculating the overlapping area of the maximum printable image portions of the digital image for all print formats as taught by Petropoulos '502, in the system of Kuchta '777. With this the system give the user security and reliability that

the image portion he/she wants to use is not going to be lost when sent to the printer for printing.

(6) regarding claim 15:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein the preview portion of the input digital image is smaller than the input digital image (column 12, lines 57-62, where the printable image portion is smaller than the input digital image and therefore has to be crop to fit the printable area).

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a common safe preview.

However, Petropoulos '502 teaches a common safe preview (column 4, lines 45-54, where the overlapping images in the preview are the equivalent to the common safe preview as stated in the specification).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made a common safe preview as taught by Petropoulos '502, in the system of Kuchta '777. With this the system give the user security and reliability that the image portion he/she wants to use is not going to be lost when sent to the printer for printing.

(7) regarding claim 17:

Kuchta '777 further discloses where in the default location of the preview portion of the input digital image is set at the upper left corner of the input digital image (column 11, lines 44-45).

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a common safe preview.

However, Petropoulos '502 teaches a common safe preview (column 4, lines 45-54, where the overlapping images in the preview are the equivalent to the common safe preview as stated in the specification).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made a common safe preview as taught by Petropoulos '502, in the system of Kuchta '777. With this the system give the user security and reliability that the image portion he/she wants to use is not going to be lost when sent to the printer for printing.

(8) regarding claim 25:

Kuchta '777 further discloses a method for producing a preview image for producing an output image media in one of a plurality of image formats in response to an input digital image, comprising

- a) providing a plurality of image formats for producing the output image media (column 12, lines 35-62, where 0=%, 1=%, 2=scale to fit and 3=scale to fill are being interpreted as the plurality of print formats);
- b) calculating a viewable image portion of the input digital image for each image format on the output image media (column 12, lines 35-62, where each print format calculates the printable area);
- c) determining a preview portion of the digital image for all image formats on the output image media (column 17, lines 3-5, where the image is being displayed); and

d) displaying the preview portion of the digital image for preview prior to producing the output image media (column 17, lines 3-5, where the image is being displayed).

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a common safe preview.

However, Petropoulos '502 teaches a common safe preview (column 4, lines 45-54, where the overlapping images in the preview are the equivalent to the common safe preview as stated in the specification).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made a common safe preview as taught by Petropoulos '502, in the system of Kuchta '777. With this the system give the user security and reliability that the image portion he/she wants to use is not going to be lost when sent to the printer for printing.

(9) regarding claim 26:

Kuchta '777 further discloses a system for producing a preview image for printing an image print at a plurality of print formats in response to an input digital image, comprising

a) one or more digital printers capable of printing the input digital image at a plurality of print formats (column 3, line 8, "printers 14, 16, 18, 20");

b) a computer apparatus (column 3, lines 5-6) for calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for each print format (column 12, lines 35-62, where each print format calculates the printable area) and determining a preview portion of the

digital image for all print formats (column 17, lines 3-5, where the image is being displayed); and

c) a display device adapted to display the preview portion of the digital image for preview prior to printing an image print at one of the print formats (column 17, lines 3-5, where the image is being displayed).

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a common safe preview.

However, Petropoulos '502 teaches a common safe preview (column 4, lines 45-54, where the overlapping images in the preview are the equivalent to the common safe preview as stated in the specification).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made a common safe preview as taught by Petropoulos '502, in the system of Kuchta '777. With this the system give the user security and reliability that the image portion he/she wants to use is not going to be lost when sent to the printer for printing.

8. Claims 16, 18, 22-24 and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuchta (US Patent 5,805,777) in view of Petropoulos et al. (US Patent 7,047,502) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Leone et al. (US Patent 5,596,346).

(1) regarding claim 16:

Kuchta '777 and Petropoulos '502 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the location of the preview portion of the input digital image is

selectable within the input digital image for preview prior to printing the image print at the print format.

However, Leone '346 teaches wherein the location of the preview portion of the input digital image is selectable within the input digital image for preview prior to printing the image print at the print format (column 7, lines 21-34, where the user is allow to select how to output an image).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that wherein the location of the printable image portion of the input digital image is selectable within the input digital image for preview prior to printing the image print at the print format as taught by Leone '346, in the system of Kuchta '777 and Petropoulos '502. With this the system becomes user-friendlier and allows the users to make whatever selection they desire in whatever format they chose to do it.

(2) regarding claim 22:

Kuchta '777 further discloses a method for producing a preview image for printing an input digital image having an image border, comprising

- a) providing a plurality of print formats for printing the input digital image (column 12, lines 35-62, where 0=%, 1=%, 2=scale to fit and 3=scale to fill are being interpreted as the plurality of print formats);
- d) determining the preview portion of the input digital image for the selected image border for all the print formats (column 17, lines 3-5, where the image is being displayed); and

e) displaying the preview portion of the digital image for preview prior to printing an image print at the print format (column 17, lines 3-5, where the image is being displayed).

Kuchta '777 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a common safe preview.

However, Petropoulos '502 teaches a common safe preview (column 4, lines 45-54, where the overlapping images in the preview are the equivalent to the common safe preview as stated in the specification).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made a common safe preview as taught by Petropoulos '502, in the system of Kuchta '777. With this the system give the user security and reliability that the image portion he/she wants to use is not going to be lost when sent to the printer for printing.

Kuchta '777 and Petropoulos '502 disclose all the subject matter as described above except b) selecting an image border to be printed with the input digital image; c) calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected image border at each the print format;

However, Leone '346 teaches b) selecting an image border to be printed with the input digital image (column 1, lines 62-66);

c) calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected image border at each the print format (column 1, lines 60-62);

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made selecting an image border to be printed with the input digital image at the print format calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected image border and the print format and displaying the printable portion of the input digital image and the image border for preview prior to printing an image print having the image border at the print format, as taught by Leone '346, in the system of Kuchta '777 and Petropoulos '502. The convenience of this added feature is that after the user sees and selects the preview options on an image he/she wants to have a finished product such as an impression thus giving the user freedom to do printouts of images previously displayed as a preview.

(3) regarding claims 18 and 23:

Kuchta '777 further discloses e) selecting one of the plurality of print formats (column 12, lines 35-62, where 0=%, 1=%, 2=scale to fit and 3=scale to fill are being interpreted as the plurality of print formats and are selectable);

Kuchta '777 and Petropoulos '502 disclose all the subject matter as described above except f) providing the printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected print format to a digital printer; and

g) printing the image print at the selected print format by the digital printer.

However, Leone '346 teaches f) providing the printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected print format to a digital printer (column 7, lines 18-20, where "if the image is acceptable" its being interpreted as providing the image from the user to the printing device); and

g) printing the image print at the selected print format by the digital printer (column 7, lines 18-20, "the image is printed").

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made providing the printable image portion of the input digital image to a digital printer and printing the image print at the print format by the digital printer as taught by Leone '346, in the system of Kuchta '777 and Petropoulos '502. The convenience of this added feature is that after the user sees and selects the preview options on an image he/she wants to have a finished product such as an impression thus giving the user freedom to do printouts of images previously displayed as a preview.

(4) regarding claim 24:

Kuchta '777 further discloses wherein calculating a printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected image border at each print format (column 12, lines 51-56, where the image aspect ratio is being compared to the printable area aspect ratio, indicating that both aspect ratios were calculated in order to make the comparison) includes calculating an effective aspect ratio of the visible image area of the input digital image within the selected image border at the print format (column 12, lines 51-54, where the printable area is being determined and since the method is being performed by a computer (computers perform calculations) it is calculating the printable area).

(5) regarding claim 27:

Kuchta '777 and Petropoulos '502 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the computer apparatus provides the printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected print format to the digital printer so that the image print can be printed by the digital printer at the print format.

However, Leone '346 teaches wherein the computer apparatus provides the printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected print format to the digital printer so that the image print can be printed by the digital printer at the print format (column 7, lines 18-20, where "if the image is acceptable" its being interpreted as providing the image from the user to the printing device).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that a computer apparatus provides the printable image portion of the input digital image for the selected print format to the digital printer so that the image print can be printed by the digital printer at the print format as taught by Leone '346, in the system of Kuchta '777 and Petropoulos '502. The convenience of this added feature is that after the user sees and selects the preview options on an image he/she wants to have a finished product such as an impression thus giving the user freedom to do printouts of images previously displayed as a preview.

(6) regarding claim 28:

Kuchta '777 and Petropoulos '502 disclose all the subject matter as described above except d) a digital printer for printing the image print at a selected print format based on the common safe preview portion of the digital image.

However, Leone '346 teaches d) a digital printer for printing the image print at a selected print format based on the common safe preview portion of the digital image (column 7, lines 18-20, "the image is printed").

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a digital printer for printing the image print at a selected print format based on the common safe preview portion of the digital image as taught by Leone '346, in the system of Kuchta '777 and Petropoulos '502. The convenience of this added feature is that after the user sees and selects the preview options on an image he/she wants to have a finished product such as an impression thus giving the user freedom to do printouts of images previously displayed as a preview.

Conclusion

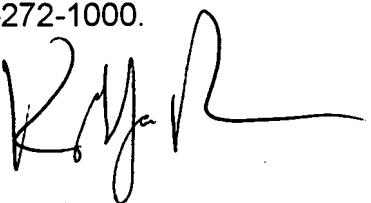
9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Yamaguchi et al. (US Publication 2003/0002056) discloses The conversion ratio calculation section 214 calculates a conversion ratio indicating the size ration for converting print image to preview data based on preview screen information and printing condition information, and outputs this conversion ration to an image conversion section 211. The image conversion section 211 converts the print image to preview data, and outputs this preview data to an interface section 201 via a buffer 212. The conversion ratio calculated by the conversion ratio calculation section 214 is used as the ratio for converting the print image data to preview data (see abstract).

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lennin R. Rodriguez whose telephone number is (571) 270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571) 272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Lennin Rodriguez



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